

*folia* (Rydberg) Rollins. This is rather unexpected because the taxon is not commonly found in Wyoming on Nuttall's collecting route. However, the original description is accurate and now that the identity is known, there is no difficulty in following it.

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#### LITERATURE CITED

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#### BOTANICAL NOTES FROM THE PRINGLE HERBARIUM I.

In the course of compiling data at the Pringle Herbarium of the University of Vermont for my forthcoming book on the Flora of New England, a number of items have come to my attention which seem worth publication. Most of these items consist of species new to the State of Vermont, meaning that they are not listed in the latest edition of the Flora of Vermont by E. J. Dole (1937). A new edition of that Flora is in preparation by this author. In some cases, the occurrence of these taxa may have been published elsewhere, but not to my knowledge. Even so, it is desirable for them to be listed together under the heading of Vermont. The voucher specimens unless otherwise indicated are deposited in the Pringle Herbarium.

1. *JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS* L. var. *COMMUNIS*. Vermont: Dorset Hollow, 6 Aug. 1965, *Alfred H. Gilbert*. Mr. Gilbert writes, 6 Aug. 1965: "This is distinctly an upright form."

2. *BROMUS COMMUTATUS* Schrader. Occasional, several localities; the earliest coll. C. G. Pringle as early as 1880, without definite locality. This species has been much confused with *B. secalinus* L. from which it differs in having the margins of the lemmas concealing the rachis, not inrolled as in *B. secalinus*.

3. *BROMUS COMMUTATUS* Schrader forma **perglaber** forma nova. *B. commutatus* f. *commutatus* has the sheaths, even the upper ones, with abundant long spreading hairs. In some specimens of this species, all the sheaths are glabrous in striking contrast to the typical form. Therefore, the specimens with glabrous sheaths deserve recognition by name. I designate them as forma *perglaber* forma nova. Vaginis glabris. Type: Maine, North Berwick, July 1893, *J. C. Parlin* (NEBC). Among other specimens of this new form are: New Hampshire, Dover, 18 June 1937, *A. R. Hodgdon* (NEBC); Mass., Swampscott, 13 June 1891, *J. R. Churchill* (NEBC); Dedham, 27 June 1897, *F. F. Forbes* (NEBC). An example of an intermediate is: Connecticut: Fairfield, 12 June 1895, *E. H. Eames* (NEBC), in which the lowest sheaths are slightly hairy.

4. *ERAGROSTIS PILOSA* (L.) Beauv. Vermont: Woodstock, *Miss E. Billings*, 1905. This species is easily confused with *E. pectinacea* (Mx.) Nees. In the specimen cited, the spikelets are not over 1 mm wide and the branches of the panicle are thread-like and flowerless near the main axis. The Manual of Grasses, ed. 2, by Agnes Chase, figure 201, indicates by a dot that it has been found in Vermont, but this specimen by Miss Billings is the only one I have seen from Vermont.

5. *AIRA CARYOPHYLLEA* L. A considerable colony in a driveway in front of a tent-site in the State Camping Grounds in Stillwater, Groton, near the shore of Lake Groton, 27 June 1963, *Seymour 20*, 650.

6. *ELEUSINE INDICA* (L.) Gaertner. Hartford Center, 9

Sept. 1938, *L. A. Charette 858*. This species appears to be spreading rapidly but has not been reported previously from Vermont.

7. *PHLEUM PRATENSE* L. var. *NODOSUM* (L.) Hudson. Burlington and Middlebury. This variety is doubtless abundant, but it has not previously been reported from Vermont.

8. *LEPTOLOMA COGNATUM* (Schultes) Chase. Burlington, 10 Aug. 1938, *E. J. Dole 642*. Misidentified as *Eragrostis spectabilis* (Pursh) Steudel var. *sparsihirsuta* Farw. which it strongly resembles in general habit. This new station for an uncommon grass is noteworthy because it is far from the other known stations in Vermont, all of which are in the valley of the Connecticut River.

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#### A NEW METHOD FOR MAINTAINING THE CONES OF *ABIES* AND *CEDRUS* INTACT FOR STUDY AND STORAGE

In the cones of *Abies* and *Cedrus*, both the scales and bracts together become deciduous at maturity. Unless some means of preservation is accomplished, these cones disintegrate leaving a somewhat bare, spike-like persistent axis. In the past those wishing to retain cones of *Abies* or *Cedrus* in good condition for herbaria, display, or as teaching aids were forced to resort to binding each cone with wire or string. This method is often unsuccessful and results in unattractive specimens which must be handled with much care.

We have found that the clear plastic described by Archer (1950) and now used by many herbaria for mounting specimens can be used for treating cones of *Abies* and *Cedrus* (Figure 1). The plastic is prepared according to Archer's formula as modified by Rollins (1955), and placed in a